

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

FAILURE OF WHEAT.

Formerly wheat was raised with good results in New England, but later on the best wheat was raised in Genesee county, New York, and from that time the cultivation of the crop has been gradually going farther and farther West, declining Eastas the crop has failed to be remunerative, owing to the wasteful system of cultivation adopted, and now in States as far west as Wisconsin, where they formerly produced eighteen to twenty bushels per acre, the crop has been reduced to six and ten bushels as an average, yet they produce as good crops of corn, oats, barley and better crops of rye and grass now than they did twenty years ago.

It is evident that to grow wheat successfully a different system will have to be adopted from that formerly pursued; either fertilization must be resorted to or a rotation of crops, clover occupying a prominent position in the rotation. In the present system of cultivation it is only a question of time when the crops of corn, oats, barley, rye and grass will diminish as wheat has, and as these crops have been grown without measure there are now grown with it. Even if barn manure were the only quantity sufficient, the restoration of the fertility of the land by the use of it would be slow before the new grain can be put in condition to grow crops that should be satisfactory to the progressive farmer who realizes what the land is capable of producing with proper cultivation and manuring.

There is much land worn out by bad management, and so located that to bring it into condition with barn-yard manure is out of the question, as it takes time with barn-yard manure to get land again into condition, whereas, by the use of chemical manures, lands may be made at once to produce a paying crop.

As good an authority as Sir J. B. Lawes says:

"With the composition of dung before me and the known composition and properties of the various manures, I am in a position to answer the question as to whether it will be possible to do anything by way of improving its fertilizing powers, ought we to fix the ammonium, or ought we to try and manipulate it in some way to hasten its action? If we can get the full effect of a chemical manure in one year, why must we wait a lifetime to see the end of one application of dung? Time is moving; the old-fashioned idea that a manure is valuable for its lasting qualities, will not bear argument, as, if true, it would then be better to leave bones and phosphate rock ungrounded."

With all this scientific prelude, I am bound to confess that I am just as helpless in regard to the management and improvement of dung as the most educated farmer.

It is of no use fixing ammonia where there is hardly any to fix. It costs nothing to look at your dung with the idea of doing something to it, but you certainly cannot touch it without going to some considerable expense. I, for my part, therefore, am content to let it alone. As I grow a good many mangolds, I apply a greater part of the dung to this crop, my practice being to open out the furrows and apply about twenty tons to the acre; then, after earthing up the furrows, I proceed to drill the seed upon the top. If I did not grow mangolds, I should leave the dung as it came from the yard, and left there in a horse until required for application, or that it should be applied directly from the yard. All labor expended upon dung adds certainty to its value, but it does not add with the same certainty to its value.

To give some idea of one attempt to estimate the loss of the ingredients contained in dung, I may say that we applied it to grass land between 1852 and 1853, and have taken a crop of hay every year since. At the end of 20 years we had only got back 14 per cent. of the nitrogen supplied in the manure, less than one-half the potash, and not more than one-third the phosphoric acid. The effect of the dung last applied eighteen years ago is still quite distinct, and when it will come to an end no one can predict. On the whole, as regards the question of economy, I am therefore inclined to advise against dung, and to take care that the yard, and left there in a horse until required for application, or that it should be applied directly from the yard. All labor expended upon dung adds certainty to its value, but it does not add with the same certainty to its value.

Formerly 400 bushels of potatoes were grown to the acre; 600 bushels was not an unusual yield, and over 1000 bushels have been grown on an acre, but the average crop now grown is less than 120 bushels per acre. This is not as much grown on an acre, yet few realize what the land is capable of producing with proper tillage of these and other crops. The largest production for the least amount of labor pays best in farming as well as in manufacturing. If machinery is not kept fed with fully supplied raw material of the article produced is much larger, and in the close competition which now exists in all branches of manufacture (except farming) it would be only a question of time and the length of the curse how soon business conducted in this way would come to an end. The same principle applied to feeding animals a sufficiency of food of proper kind, will pay in growth, milk, wool or eggs, according to what it is fed to, but an insufficiency of food is a detriment and loss, and in time of two farmers, one following each course, starting with the same amount, one would grow rich and the other poor. It is the same in feeding the land, although not so readily noticed, and apparently little thought of.

A. H. W.

BREEDERS' TABLE—FEBRUARY.

Date on which an Animal Served in Due to Give Birth.

Male, Cow, Ewe, Sow.

48 weeks 40 weeks 21 weeks 16 weeks

Feb. 1. Jan. 22 Nov. 5 June 29 May 23

Feb. 2. 3. 10 July 1 22

Feb. 3. 4. 10 July 1 22

Feb. 4. 5. 11 22

Feb. 5. 6. 12 22

Feb. 6. 7. 13 22

Feb. 7. 8. 14 22

Feb. 8. 9. 15 22

Feb. 9. 10. 16 22

Feb. 11. 11. 17 22

Feb. 12. 12. 18 22

Feb. 13. 13. 19 22

Feb. 14. 14. 20 22

Feb. 15. 15. 21 22

Feb. 16. 16. 22 23

Feb. 17. 17. 23 23

Feb. 18. 18. 24 23

Feb. 19. 19. 25 23

Feb. 20. 20. 27 23

Feb. 21. 21. 28 23

Feb. 22. 22. 29 23

Feb. 23. 23. 30 23

Feb. 24. 24. 30 23

Feb. 25. 25. 31 23

Feb. 26. 26. 1 23

Feb. 27. 27. 2 23

Feb. 28. 28. 3 23

Feb. 29. 29. 4 23

Total. 18. 26. 22 23

Gestation.

Av. age. Av. weight. per day.

Eight steers... 750 1557 2.15

Eight steers... 1180 1855 1.58

Now these were the best of the class in the show, and the older class included the remarkable steers, Mr. Gillett's, and Mr. H. C. K. Livingston's in the show, and also Clarence K. Livingston's, the latter having gained over two pounds per day, yet the whole fair fell 26% per cent. in weight. The younger animals, however, were the most evident, that the younger animals are the most profitable.

The younger animals, it will be seen, were 2 years old, with one ear, and their weight 1557 pounds, and the steers varying in age from 4 to 5 years old, and cost per steer \$1200.

Let us look at the prime animals, of different ages, at the last show, and we take from the younger animals varying in age from 4 to 5 years old, we find the following:

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DURING
February, March and April
14 MONTHS.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1884.

ALONG THE LINES;

OR

HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, during the next three months, **14 Months will be given to Each Subscriber** when two or more order together, either directly or through a postmaster or agent. Single subscribers, at \$1, will receive THE GLOBE from Now until the 5th March, '85.

PLEASE REMEMBER,

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EVERY PERSON

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Send for free sample copies. Distribute them all over your town. The Globe speaks for itself, and will secure a subscriber every time. The best and cheapest weekly in the United States. Compare it with the other weeklies. A single copy only \$1 from now until March 5, 1885; 6 copies 14 months for \$5.

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SEE NEW U. S. POSTAL GUIDE FOR AGENTS' COMMISSION.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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Form clubs, and the papers will be mailed to one address, or to each single subscriber. When several copies are sent in one package there is less danger of loss in the mails than when sent singly.

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The Weekly Globe wishes to secure a permanent resident agent in every town in the United States, to whom it will pay a liberal cash commission on each and every subscriber. Send for agents' private circular. Agents wanted. Every subscriber may become an agent, and he is urgently asked to act as one. Send a sample copy to your friends and neighbors and form a club. Send for agents' private circular.

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Have you shown a sample copy of THE GLOBE to all your neighbors and friends? You have only to call attention to its unequalled merits as a family newspaper and to the long-time offer, and you will secure a large number of subscribers. Let every subscriber and every one who reads this notice form a rousing club.

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TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

to admit frankly the evils of the system than to deny that there are any. A decisive statement like this from one of the most prominent educational journals of the whole country is a step in the direction of remedying one of the worst evils of the common schools.

HAVE WE REACHED "BED ROCK?"

In The Weekly Globe of next Tuesday, February 12, we shall begin a new story by Ernest A. Young, entitled "Along the Lines; or, Heroes in Blue and Gray." It will be the record of Luke Leighton at Antietam. We need hardly commend Mr. Young's work to our readers. He has written several thrilling stories for The Globe and they have always been popular. This is in his best vein and is a war story of great power and interest.

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HER LAST RUN.

reaking the Federal Blockade at Galveston.

Battle in Which the Predecessor to the City of Columbus Figured.

Bearing Confederate Arms and Supplies Through Shot and Shell.

[Savannah News.]

"It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon some along in the fall of 1865—in the month of October, I think it was—that I ran the Federal blockade in Galveston harbor, in command of the steamer Susanna, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Confederate government."

The speaker was an old Savannah Captain Charles W. Austin, who is now in the government employ, and has been in many thrilling adventures in the war, but came out without a scar.

"As I said, it was some time in the fall of 1865, had made four or five successive trips fromavana, bringing arms and munitions of war, but as I'm pretty nearly wound me up. The Susanna as a staunch, trim-built iron vessel with a capacity of from 1400 to 1800 barrels of cotton, and with an average speed of about fifteen knots an hour. She was built in Scotland, on the Clyde, as blockade-runner, and lay low in the water, with strong, black hull hardly visible except in broad daylight. She was about 225 feet long, 30 feet wide, and being a new vessel, I felt her equal to anything for the boy so I told him to change me five francs, and he asked me to change his broom for him till he returned." I forgot to ask Liszt whether the lad ever came back.

ENGLAND'S PLAY-READER.

The Lord Chamberlain's Authority Over Theatre-Licensing Drama.

[London Letter.]

The lord chamberlain's play-reader revises plays, exercises an autocratic authority over theatres, burlap managers, and is decent or not as the spirit moves him. Let me say he is usually decent. His name is Mr. Plot, an ex-barrister. He has an office down near St. James' Palace. His duties are to license plays, and when he has said a play cannot be put on that settles it; there is no appeal. Not that the lord chamberlain ever meddles with plays; he is too important an official for that, and the supervision of this branch of his duty is perfunctory, quite. He has charge of the royal theaters and palaces, has an office Westminster, and is a very high and mighty man round; but the play-reader is a raving little chap, with a literary turn of mind and—*sic nomen* named Alexander Selkirk, from Largo, county of Fife.

Whenever a play is to be produced it is sent to him with a fee of one guinea for each act. He immediately sends a receipt for the guineas, and that is the last you hear of them. Within a week you get notice whether you can play the piece or not, or if anything has got to be expurgated. It is not necessary for him to indicate why he will not allow any play or part of it; he only says yes or no and here's an end. A short time ago a Canadian friend of mine sent in a melodrama, even written before he had made preparation for its production, saying, "Oh, the license is all right; he won't interfere." But he did. The play was sent around to him as soon as the parts were copied, and with them the necessary seven guineas. In a few days notice was sent to the manager that the piece could not be played. We went to see him and asked to make alterations; he said that he didn't mind telling us that the Irish scene was the objectionable feature, and if we had a mind to cut that out and change the time of action so that it would not deal with the government of today, he would permit its production. Now the play had only the Irish scene, and it dealt with a peaceful village where there was comparative prosperity, but where the people were ignorant and improvident, we would be all right. Calling the men to the bridge I gave them their orders, and the ship was soon heading toward land. We stood well to the eastward, close under shore, with the intention of secreting ourselves until night. We were yet some distance out, and hauling in rapidly, when about 8 o'clock I discovered a cruiser bearing down on us. All hope of making land then abandoned, and the only chance for escape was to put to sea. Having full confidence in my men, and knowing the speed of my ship, I did not fear the result.

"Calling to the engineer through the pipe, I signalled that we were a twelve hours' run off from safety again. I need not have counted enough to carry me back to Havana, as there was one to be had in Galveston. I was in a quandary; at no time was to be lost. 'Give her full head,' I said to the engineer, and casting my glass across the harbor I saw the Federal cruisers preparing for action. There was only one alternative, and in forebore hope I took the desperate chance of running into the gulf, and the legions of hell. If we then sank, I headed the ship for Galveston and passed over the outer bar at the swash or beach channel, hauling in south west in ten fathoms—thus on the gulf side. We were safe, but already under fire. At this point the chase began, and for an hour we ran under a heavy fire from the guns of three of the quadrons, which were bearing down on us all the time.

GOOD ENGLISH IDIOM.

The Proper Way to Set a Party of Gentlemen to Smile.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Dr. Bak, the Jewish physician who resides on Forsyth street, was picked up by a quartet of his friends yesterday.

In the afternoon he was walking quietly down Whitehall street. Approaching, he observed Mr. Rosenfeld, Max Kutz and two others standing in front of Mr. Rosenfeld's place of business. Being of a social turn of mind, the doctor walked up to the quartet, but the time he reached them he discovered that Mr. Kutz and one of the others were engaged in a controversy which amounted almost to a quarrel. Besides being of a social disposition, Dr. Bak is quiet and agreeable in his ways, and with a view to adjudicating the difference between his friends he went up to them and remarked:

"Why, what's the matter. You ought to have more respect for yourselves than to be quarrelling on the street. Why, I am surprised at you, Mr. Kutz."

"Well, I know I am right," said Kutz, as the doctor concluded his peace lecture.

"You are not," his associate responded, "and I am willing to leave it to Dr. Bak."

"All right," said the doctor. "What is it?"

"It is," he said, "the right way to set a party of gentlemen, in good English, to take a drink with you. I say one way and he says another. Now, you are a good Jewish scholar. How would you set a party of gentlemen?"

"We were now safe. The open bay was before us, with the white sand hills beyond. The fleet was lying below about two miles, and the fort and the wharves along the city were lined with thousands of spectators who had witnessed the chase, and who received us with open arms."

"We lay in about eighteen days," he reported, "and the clearing away of the smoke."

"We were even now half a mile distant from each other and about a mile from the shore. All right, then?" I again inquired through the pipe. "All right, sir," was the answer, and the ship rushed through the water as the shot fell sick and fast; but the chase was almost up. The pipe was now half a mile distant from the shore, and the wharves along the city were lined with thousands of spectators who had witnessed the chase, and who received us with open arms."

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ELsie's Lover.

A STORY:

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER V.

The funeral was held at the little church, in which the reverend Joshua had been for so many years officiated; but the service was conducted not by him, but by the present incumbent, a very worthy and commonplace gentleman, who either did not appreciate the situation or felt it was beyond his scope; at any rate, I remember nothing of his address, except his observing that "our sister" had led, "so far as was known," an honest and upright life, and that we were to believe that the Lord, in His Infinite mercy, would order all things for the best, and so on. He made no allusion more direct than this to the tragedy of Elsie's life; and I think, that the congregation (which was quite a numerous, nearly filling the church) was upon the whole contented with the pastor, but the good old deacon creased the wavy cloth and gave a suppressed any letter right off, but for my part, I wished again for that courageous champion, who should arise and see justice done, and the innocent and helpless cleared of unmerited reproach.

I occupied Mr. Willard's pew, which was among those nearest to the pulpit, and therefore to the coffin, which lay at the public steps. Just after the service commenced, Moore entered the church, and, coming down the aisle, seated himself beside me. He sat with folded arms during the minister's address, and with an expression of face as if he had locked it up for the occasion. The address, like all tedious things, seemed to last longer than it did; and when it came to an end there was a general rustle and movement throughout the church, and for a moment everybody hesitated, waiting to see whether or not further notice would be observed. I turned to Mr. Moore, intending to say something to him, but before I could do so, my attention was caught by a tall figure passing along the aisle, and which was just then abreast of our pew. He moved on, with a leisurely but dignified gait, until he reached the place where the coffin stood; then he faced quickly round, and confronted the assembly. I need not say that he was my venerable father, of the day before; and I regarded him with more interest on account of the halting manner in which he walked. The boy was his mother's son. "It all seems very strange," I remarked to Lord M—.

"The really strange thing is human nature," he returned. "I know of nothing that is not easy to understand in comparison with that."

[THE END.]

FOREIGN HOSTILITY TO HOCS.

Secretary Frelinghuysen Gives a History of European Prohibitions Upon American Goods.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The President has sent to the House a communication from the secretary of state in response to a resolution of that body calling for correspondence and information relating to the exclusion and restriction upon the importation of American swine products into France, Germany and other foreign countries. Secretary Frelinghuysen avails himself of the opportunity of presenting a general review of the prohibitory legislation of foreign countries injurious to the swine products of this country, and the efforts of this government to impress upon these foreign countries the conviction it holds that the pork products of the United States are not the means of disseminating disease and death in foreign countries. The action of the swine-producing states, particularly in 1879 and 1880, in the promotion of the health of their swine, and the strict sanitary laws now in force, have rendered the American swine especially fit for exportation, and the Secretary has no doubt that the American swine will be welcomed with open arms in every foreign market.

In 1879, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

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In 1944, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1945, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1946, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1947, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1948, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1949, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1950, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1951, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1952, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1953, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1954, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1955, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1956, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1957, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1958, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1959, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1960, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1961, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1962, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1963, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1964, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1965, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1966, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1967, France prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and imposed a heavy duty on the same.

In 1968, Germany prohibited the importation of swine, meat, lard and sausages of swine from the United States, and

